

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY & HUGHES,
THIRD STREET,
East side, between Market and Jefferson streets.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING NOTICE.—All advertisements of Public Meetings, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, etc., must be sent in two lines, except the first insertion, and twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS WANTED.—Religious, Charitable, Marriage and Obituary Notices, of five lines or less, will be inserted at one-half cent per line.

ADVERTISEMENTS published in the Morning Paper, are inserted in the Evening edition at half price.

ALL TRANSMITTED ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, **BEVERLY L. CLARKE**, of Simpson.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, **BERIAH MAGOFFIN**, of Mercer.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, **R. W. WOOLLEY**, of Fayette.

FOR TREASURER, **JAMES H. GARDNER**, of Boyle.

FOR REGISTER, **T. J. FRAZER**, of Breathitt.

FOR AUDITOR, **J. A. GRINSTEAD**, of Fayette.

FOR SUPT BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, **JAMES N. NEBBITT**, of Bath.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, **GRANT GREEN**, of Henderson.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—F. S. J. Reid, Wm. Thompson, John Fulwiler, S. S. English, Charles Harrison.

THURSDAY.—JULY 28, 1855.

To the Right About Face.

Northern and Kansas were to be provided by territorial governments. We do not defend the policy of the Missouri Compromise, but we do not denounce it. We have thought, and still think, it was unwise and productive of ill consequences. The Missouri Compromise was a wise measure, but it was dictated by the North and the debate upon the Oregon bill. The Compromises of 1850. The North had proved itself in the only active part which had been assigned to it, in the cause of justice, in the South. The South, in its turn, has shown that it can be as true to justice, as the North. The South has won its independence, and announces her determination to abide by the principles of that chart of Federal power.

So the Grand Council has done some good. It has twisted around that turning machine, the editor of the Louisville Journal. The Nebraska bill was not a breach of faith, the violation of a contract, etc.; it was only impolitic and productive of ill consequences. It is the North that is to blame for it, too—the South.

So the Journal takes back its confession of Southern sins, and changes the infamy upon the North. This is a decided improvement, and we are indebted to it for the Grand Council. He has orders from white Sam, and must obey. There is one thing wanting. The editor of the Journal should make an honest confession of his shortcomings heretofore, and repeat thereof, and then he can proceed with better grace.

But perhaps he is like the members of the Grand Council, not responsible for the past. He formerly wrote as a Whig, now as a white Sam. In this way, he like the rest of the brethren, may get off his former self, as the brethren at Philadelphia ought to ignore their antecedents.

He is not yet straight; he comes out with rather an ill grace. The stuff about policy and consequences will not answer at this crisis. The question must now be set on open principle, and the effort to dodge about on expediency and policy will not answer. Our territorial policy of 1850 and 1854 is right. Its friends North support it because it is right, not rom policy or expediency, nor for consequences, but regardless of them, and they want none of this milk-sop indorsement. They see that even white Sam is a false friend, who squints both ways.

Let us see his two faces in the platform of the Grand Council. Here is Sam's black face in his own platform:

XII.—The American party braves men's eyes, and in spite of the opposition of the Wing and Beard, and the animosity of many, the party is destined for success. They act on the principle of either. And the systematic agitation of the slaves, and the efforts to bring them into the Union, into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril; it has, therefore, become necessary to take a stand, and to oppose the slaves for the purpose of giving peace to the country, and to secure the safety of the slaves. Those who oppose the slaves, and who oppose us, are extreme as those who separate the disputants, and as there can be no peace without the separation of the slaves.

Cohen has deposed it the most guarantee of common safety, and of future peace, to satisfy and man a nation, and to secure the safety of the slaves, and the emanulement of that subject, to law and a subservient.

Here the Samites are not responsible for the past iniquities of parties, their violated pledges, broken covenants, etc. They ignore the legislation of the past. Here is an impudent admission of other people's sins. Sam, like a good Christian, will submit, and not attempt to rectify the errors of the past; which he admits. He will make no change, for white Sam and black Sam can't agree on the subject.

White Sam agrees that other people have done wrong, and black Sam likewise agrees to this, but they together can't do right, and therefore they will do nothing. The editor of the Journal is pleased with this rather colored face of Sam, and comments thus:

It is time this slaves agitation has ended. The slaves are not entitled to a right to exist, according to the Constitution, and the fact they now exist. The good and evil, the national soul of the previous political and social life, are bound together under the roof of the American party, for the suppression of the slaves, and the maintenance of the slaves, for the maintenance of the Union, and for the preservation of the slaves.

The slaves they educate over to violence, whatever may be the result of their education, and the property of slaves, nor of legation slaves, is it impossible that a question arises, in which case, the slaves are to be agitated.

No sacrifice of opinion, or of principle, is to be made, so far as the slaves are concerned.

To this party alone we can look for a safe refuge, for continued peace and prosperity. If in the mean time, we do not succeed, then we must fall back on the old line of the Anti-Slavery party.

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DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Anti-Know-Nothing Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
Col. WILLIAM PRESTON.
FOR STATE SENATE,
In the District composed of Jefferson County and the
Seventeen and Eighth Wards,
SAMUEL L. GEIGER.
FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
From Jefferson Co.,
WILLIAM A. MERIWETHER,
JOSHUA F. BULLITT.

THURSDAY, - JUNE 25, 1855.

For Amusements, Auction Sales and
Steamboats, see appropriate Heads.

Democratic Meeting To Night.

Don't forget that to-night our gallant standard-bearer in the gubernatorial canvas, Hon. Beverly L. Clarke, will address the citizens of Louisville, at the Court House. Let every Democrat and anti-K. N. turn out, and let every K. N. turn out, too, and listen patiently to sound argument. Turn out—turn out!

To Advertisers—In Advance.

All advertisements for the Democrat, with the exception of those who have regular contracts, must be paid for in advance to insure insertion. This rule is imperative without respect to persons, and will account for the omission of advertisements left with us without being paid.

The first and fourth pages of this morning's Democrat, contain a lengthy communication from Harroldshurg, Ky.—a communication from "An Indian," showing the position, condition, resources, and indebtedness of Jeffersonville—also, Horace Greeley's account of his imprisonment in Paris.

If any carrier fail to deliver the Democrat promptly, word left at the office will remedy the neglect.

YEARLY advertisers will please hand in their favors as early as they conveniently can, during the day.

After all, the peach crop of New Jersey and Delaware promises to be the largest ever grown.

Gen. Wm. S. Pitcher came down last night on the Telegraph No. 8.

Hanks to Mr. Henry of Alton's fast line, for St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 26th.

Hanks—To our friends of the American Express Company for Cincinnati papers of yesterday.

A writer in the N. Y. Tribune, states he has been steamboating, and steam, have cured several cases of hydrocephalus.

By a private despatch from Chicago we learn that the Journeymen Stone Cutters of that city are now on a strike.

It is stated as officially true, by the Minister Justice, that in 155 there were in France nine thousand accidental deaths."

The city of Boston has offered an additional prize of a purse containing \$100 cash to professional rowers, to be contended for on the 4th July, at the regatta on Charles river.

The attention of the Street Inspector of Eastern Division, is particularly directed to the condition of Green, between First and Second

and examination of the pupine in the same at Cedar Grove, in Portland, will take Monday and Tuesday evenings next, the 21st and 22d of July.

The St. Louis Evening News of the 23d, dispatch from Atchison, Mo., stating that Mormon Missionaries had come through from Utah and report no Sioux on the route; not unjoined.

A quantity of provisions has been seized in the public markets of Montreal, by the authorities, for deficiency in weight, and distributed among the charitable institutions of the city.

From the "Evening Edition."

Heart—A strong man, the thermometer stood at 102°, at 92 degrees past the shade. The heat was so long kept back is coming in now.

CINCINNATI, June 25—St.

The river has risen eight inches. The weather is warm and cloudy.

PITTSFIELD, June 25—St.

There are nine feet eight inches water in the streets, and the weather is warm.

The Robert J. Ward is coming to the city to take to her, and may not get off to New York before to-morrow.

LUDINGTON Journal, 26th.

A NEW IN NARVIK.—Sister C. O. Gregg, of the New Haven, Conn., Whaleship, arrived to-day from Lake Superior. She passed the Canal into Lake Superior without detection, or any trouble.

HORNBLower—CHILDREN KILLED AND EATEN BY HOGS.—Mrs. Abigail Dillahut, wife of Thomas Hornblower, who was captured by the Indians, which occurred yesterday evening. Several articles from the press here bear testimony to the fact that the reports here by telegraph. Some of these stories are told over again, but the portion of their cargo is premature. Mr. Newell, of Golden Gate, says he collected eleven pieces of freight belonging to the Indians, and the rest of the cargo is lost.

ROBBERT.—A man named John Murphy was robbed in New York city, while crossing Chatham street, at 2 P.M. He was attacked by five men, four of whom were captured, while the fifth, who had the money, escaped.

A HUMAN ACT.—Thomas Mayhaven, an Irishman, was burnt to death in New York, on the 24th inst., while endeavoring to save a lad whose garments had caught fire. The boy was preserved, but the heroic and generous Irishman perished.

SWITZERLAND has a telegraph station for every 20,000 of its inhabitants; England, one for every 50,000; Sardinia, one to every 70,000; Belgium, one to every 130,000; the United States, one to every 240,000, and France one to every 250,000.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.—There are now thirty-five young ladies attending lectures in this institution. At the last commencement, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon six ladies, graduates. Of the ten professors in the college, four are ladies.

If you wish your debilitated constitutions braced up to render bearable this warm weather, and ward off disease, and more especially that fearful one called cholera, we would advise the use of that greatest of alternatives & blood purifiers, Dr. Blackwell's Versicola. It can be obtained of any of our druggists.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—W. B. Siloway was robbed in Hartford, Conn., about a week ago, of \$15,000, and a Mr. Allen, his companion, murdered. One of the robbers, who was wounded, died shortly after the robbery, and stated that he and three others had followed Siloway from Baltimore—Siloway, who is stopping at the house of Mrs. Sigourney, received but little injury.

A PATTERN FEMALE.—A lady of Plainfield, Mass., aged 59, has the past winter made, with her own hands, 17 quilts, consisting of 4,200 pieces cut by pattern, worked 7600 couloirs, and made 3 dresses, knit 3 pairs of striped mittens, made butter from two cows, besides the general household for a family. She has also written over nearly a quire of paper.

The racing match comes off to-day. Persons who may wish to go, can be accommodated by leaving their names at Col. Elliott's omnibus office, on Main street, near Second. The racing will take place at the farm of John Hikes, some six miles out on the Jeffersonson road—commencing at nine o'clock, a.m.

This is an item especially worthy the attention of farmers.

BEAUTIFUL.—These nights, and the scenery in our streets, but the most beautiful sight in this vicinity, to our mind, is that from Water-street.—The river, in its majestic, just visible—the glancing of the sunbeams—the waves of the passing steamer—the steamer's lights—the lights from a cornfield and Tow Head, and a dozen other objects—all coming to make a beautiful view.

By the opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, St. Louis will be within FIFTEEN hours of Cincinnati, and will be about the same time from Louisville. And the time will be yet shorter, when the eastern division of the road is done. Is there no way in which we could be able to connect with our western neighbor, in five or six hours less time than Cincinnati? Can a connection be made over the New Albany and Salem Railroad? What say our New Albany friends?

RIVER AND WEATHER.

RIVER.—The river was rising last evening, with six feet seven inches water in the canal by the market, or eleven inches in the previous 24 hours. We are inclined to think it will not rise much more.

The weather yesterday was excessively hot, tempest in some localities a pleasant breeze, but generally very hot. On Third street, the thermometer stood at 88°, and at the river at 92 and 94.

Arrived—Hungarian. Departed—Ben Franklin and T. C. Twichell.

ARRIVED, June 27—P. M. There are nine feet twelve inches water in the canal by the market, and the clear and warm.

CORAL'S CO.—The Robert J. Ward traveled to come up the falls yesterday through the Indiana cause, but was forced to give up. She is too long to make the trip. If the river continues to rise, she will be up this morning. She will go out to evening in New Orleans. She is one of the fastest and best boats running, and passengers will do well to go on her.

SHAWNEE.—Drawing nearly six feet, came up yesterday afternoon through the middle channel, raising twice or twice.

CUMBERLAND RIVER.—By a private dispatch yesterday, from Nashville, to Captain Bunn, we learn that there are 45 feet water on Harpeth shoals. The Shawnee will have no difficulty in getting up. She will certainly.

The Antelope from New Orleans, is expected to day about noon.

The Telegraph No. 2, came in last night about 9 o'clock, with a fair trip.

The Louisville stockholders in the mail line, went to a new trial, is locked up in the same room with Jonathan P. Broadwell, who was one of the jury that convicted him. Lieut. Hopkins, who was confined a short time since, for contempt of court, by Judge Broden, was placed in the same apartment with Brea, and was also upon the jury that found him guilty. When Broadwell was ushered into the room, Brea joyfully remarked—

"Ah! ah! here comes another of that detectable lot." Good—before I leave I'll have the whole dozen of 'em here."

WE clip the following from the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 29th:

THE RIVER.—At a stand. Weather fine. Arrives not very plenty, but a good deal going on the river. The Antelope is at this place, on Saturday, suspended the suspension bridge, and engineers for inspection while on duty.

The inspectors also refuse a license to H. F. M. Lawrence, for his cause—incompetency.

WE clip the following from the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 29th:

WHATSOEVER Northern has been entirely unapplied, and will have St. Louis this evening for its next Saturday night or early Sunday morning.

WE clip the following from the Nashville Whig of the 29th:

SUSPENSION AND REFUSAL.—We learn that the Local Inspectors at this place, on Saturday, suspended the suspension bridge, and engineers for inspection while on duty.

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SPRINGFIELD.—Captain B. A. Foster, who will bring 300 men to the rescue of the 1500 who are still held up in the woods, will be at Springfield to-morrow morning.

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THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)
The Meeting of Clarke and Morehead—
Two Sons Used Up.

HANOVERSBG., Ky., June 26th, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: According to published ap-

pointment, the two candidates for Governor met

in this place to-day. The hopeless energy of

Know-Nothingism struggling fitfully for life,

and the determined purpose of its opponents to

crush it, had created some interest, and

brought together a large crowd from this and

the adjoining counties. For some time previous to the

National Council the high priests of the order had

been exhorting their disaffected brethren, who

were determined to draw out, not to do until

the "Council met and gave them a national plat-

form. But since that National Council met, they

have become more disatisfied, being now firmly

convinced that all their Northern brethren were

Abolitionists.

They saw that the mother of "Sam," in her

nightly excursions, had been guilty of inconstancy,

and had given birth to two children—the one black,

the other of no color. She had handed the one to

Wilson and Burlingame, while the "everlasting

Pilgrim" was playing "wet nurse" to the other.

They have, however, since that time, been telling

them for God's sake to wait until Morehead came;

that he would satisfy all their doubts. But More-

head's come and Morehead's gone—and the breth-

ren are going too.

The speaking was commenced before a troublous

crowd at 1 o'clock, p.m., by Mr. Morehead. He

arose with that usual suave upon his face, denoting

hardly as much compunction as deceit, and com-

menced by telling the people how glad he would

be if they would make him Governor. Having

satisfied all on this point, he went on to give a

most miserable and unsatisfactory explanation of

the change of his position in 1845 to what it is now.

He only succeeded in convincing the people that

Charley had changed because he thought it was

popular to change. He tried to show the danger

of foreign immigration, by grossly misstating the

numbers of foreigners in the country, and saying

that there were only 13,000 altogether. Without

showing anything the foreigners had ever done

that was wrong, or anything that would discover

any design or even chance on their part to do

wrong, he appealed to the people to put them

down and proscribe them, in order that "Ameri-

cans only should rule America."

He read garbled extracts from Washington's letters

and Farewell Address, and Mr. Jefferson's on Vir-

ginia, to show that they were opposed to foreigners.

He seems to have forgotten that the five years' na-

talization law was signed by Washington; that it

was altered, and the time extended to fourteen

years by the elder Adams, and that it was again

changed to five years upon the recommendation of

Mr. Jefferson.

His argument upon the Catholic question was

the weakest thing ever listened to; in fact, he com-

pletely "backed out" from Know-Nothingism on

that point, although he had first garbled

extracts from Browson's Quarterly Review, which is in the

hands of every Know-Nothing speaker, to show

the danger of the Roman Catholic religion. I had

supposed that this fraud had been so exposed that

a gentleman of Mr. Morehead's standing would

have been ashamed to use it before a reading com-

munity. After having abused Kosuth, he went on

to tell the people how he was in heart, and how

deeply his "American principles" were embodied

in his heart; and, though he admired his

talents, they saw through his bungling sophistry,

and knew that he was mistaking facts.

Mr. Clarke arose amid the most desenting shouts

and greeting by the people, and in his reply com-

menced by stating that he had fully expected that

his competitor, from the position he had, but a short

time ago held on the native American question,

would have been on his side assisting him in re-

pellng the war of perscription and persecution

that was now being waged upon the rights of the

Catholic and foreigner; but in this he had been

mistaken, and now found his competitor in the

ranks of the enemy so gallantly fought in 1847.

He then went into one of the most powerful ar-

guments and telling speeches ever delivered in

this country, and completely showed, to the satis-

faction of everybody, that Know-Nothingism was

of Abolition origin; that all its members in the

North were Abolitionists, and that all its victories

here had resulted in the defeat of National Union

men, and in the election of none but Abolitionists.

He turned upon Mr. Morehead, and called upon

him to state in reply the name of a single man

elected by the Know-Nothings in the North to

Congress who was not either an Abolitionist or a

Freesoiler. He told Mr. Morehead that he had

been charged in the papers, and upon the floor

of Congress of having admitted the constitutional-

ity of the Wilmot proviso, and that he hoped he

would explain that in his reply.

He here exclaimed Sam, putting himself on the

breast, and exposing a head covered with hair that

was white on top, but hung black about his ears—

having grown considerably since the last applica-

tion of "Bachelor's Improved Hair Dye," and pre-

sented at the time a strong contrast. "Just as I

expected," exclaimed the speaker: "part white and

part black. The black for the North, the white for

the South."

The effect of this deserved rebuke and an illus-

tration of Know-Nothingism as it really is was

electric, and the shouts and cheering, most desenting,

which made "Sam" look like a wild hawk,

had the wings of a dove, that he might fly away

over to Massachusetts.

Mr. Clarke consumed the balance of his two

hours in exposing in the most palpable manner

the fallacies of his opponent, and in correcting his

misstatements, and concluded a speech that pleased

and instructed everybody. Instead of being greet-

ed with the unnatural yells from hoarse throats,

and the clattering sticks of idle boys, it was re-

cived as truth into the hearts and understandings

of the thinking men of both the old parties, and

sent "Sam" staggering from a encounter he was

ill able to meet.

Mr. Morehead attempted a reply of an half hour,

but it was an attempt. He skipped comple-

ly the charge of Abolitionism made and proved

on his Northern brethren, as well as the split in

the Philadelphia *pew-pew*; and while he attempt-

ed to evade it, he substantially admitted that he

had said in Ohio in 1848 that the Wilmot proviso

was constitutional, but brought up General Tay-

lor's old argument of owning a plantation and one

hundred negroes to show his soundness on the

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